(c) if so, the action taken thereon and the details of the new branches allowed to UCBs, bank-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not accepting the recommendations of its own committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India's Annual Policy Statement, for the year 2004-05, refers to the issuance of fresh licence to UCB Sector. It stipulates that in order to make this Sector strong, healthy and stable, fresh licences will be issued only after a comprehensive policy on UCBs, including an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the sector, is put in place. In accordance with the announcement, any fresh proposal for organization of new UCBs or for conversion of cooperative credit societies into UCBs is to be considered only after the situation is reviewed and a fresh announcement is made by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard. As a first step, in view of the regulatory co-ordination brought about through signing of MoUs with State Governments and based on the positive experience of the Task Force for Urban Cooperative Banks (TAFCUBs), it was stated in the Mid-term Review, to allow financially sound UCBs registered in States that have signed MoU with the Reserve Bank of India and those registered under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 to convert existing extension counters into full fledged branches subject to certain conditions. Guidelines in this regard have been issued to UCBs on November 13, 2006. State Government of Uttaranchal has also entered into MoU with RBI.

For new branches/licences, RBI has informed that only upon completion of review of each State in regard to the progress of restructuring of UCBs, it would permit new branches/licences.

System of overall borrowing ceilings

2919. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for indicating system of overall borrowing

ceilings under Article 293(3) in place of individual loans being subject to concurrence; and

(b) if so, what are the overall borrowing ceilings for each State for 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Consequent to the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, Government of India fixes the net borrowing ceiling for each State under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India.

(b) The net borrowing ceilings for States for the year 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Borrowing ceiling of the States for the year 2006-07

(*Rs. in crore*)

Sl.No.	States	Borrowing ceiling
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9230
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355
3.	Assam	2180
4.	Bihar	1957
5.	Chhattisgarh	1492
6.	Goa	870
7.	Gujarat	9654
8.	Haryana	1312
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1634
10.	J & K	1510
11.	Jharkhand	3405
12.	Karnataka	4946
13.	Kerala	4672
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6305
15.	Maharashtra	20986
16.	Manipur	396

Sl.No.	States	Borrowing ceiling
17.	Meghalaya	341
18.	Mizoram	249
19.	Nagaland	212
20.	Orissa	1677
21.	Punjab	4320
22.	Rajasthan	6759
23.	Sikkim	195
24.	Tamil Nadu	6988
25.	Tripura	544
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14710
27.	Uttaranchal	1904
28.	West Bengal	11546

Global inflow of foreign direct investment

2920. DR. VIJAY MALLYA:
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global inflow of FDI into the country during the year, 2005 was less than one per cent of the total figure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the inflow of FDI to China was the largest among developing countries;

(c) whether Government would carry out an analysis on the inflow of FDI into the country to find out the precise reason for such a poor show; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken to improve the situation during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The global inflow of FDI into India during the year 2005 was 0.72% of the total figure as per World Investment Report 2006 published by UNCTAD.